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found in the mental processes involved in play. The games which consist in motor activity are more complex in the case of the children and therefore involve a higher degree of intellectual activity, but beyond this there are many plays and games in which the intellectual process is the essence. These range all the way from guessing games to chess.

The period of childhood in which the play most nearly corresponds to that of adult savages extends from the years seven to fifteen, but there are many discrepancies. For instance intellectual characteristics not found in savage play occur in the play of younger children. The periods of development phylogenetically do not correspond then to the ontogenetic periods but "a process of differentiation has been going on throughout the cultural period which has profoundly modified not only the final product, i.e., the product found in civilization, but also all the intervening stages" (p. 74). This sentence sums up the author's conclusion, but it itself is not altogether clear. Do the "intervening stages" refer to the stages in ontogenetic development, as the general trend of the argument would indicate, or to the phylogenetic stages as the phrase "product found in civilization" would indicate?

By way of general criticism, it may be said that while the author has made her case that the ontogenetic and phylogenetic parallelism in play is subject to important modification, yet her discussion at points lacks clearness and consistency. For instance, on p. 31 she distinctly describes the "pair" and "double pair" organization as games while in the diagram on p. 33 she describes them as "play rather than games." Again it would have added much to the clearness and value of the discussion if she had included the chart which forms the basis of her description.

FRANK N. FREEMAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Wage-earning Women. By ANNIE MARION MACLEAN, PH.D.,
Professor of Sociology, Adelphi College. The Citizens
Library. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. xv+202.
\$1.25 net.

This book consists of selected material from a large report made to the National Board of Young Womens' Christian Associations by the author assisted by a field staff of twenty-nine

women and a clerical force. The plan used was to study typical conditions in representative occupations in the various parts of the United States. A somewhat easy-going, though not careless or loose schedule method was used. The chosen fields of inquiry were the paper, shoe, and textile trades in New England; textiles, clothing, paper goods, and department stores in New York City; garment-makers, electrical workers, and saleswomen in Chicago; silk, thread, and pottery workers in New Jersey towns; makers of clothes, buttons, thread, and beer in the Middle West; hop-pickers in Oregon; fruit-workers in California; and workers in the coal-fields in Pennsylvania. Accompanying each of these studies of a locality are generalizations and recommendations as to improvement, all being followed by a chapter on "Uplifting Forces" and another on "Suggestions for Improvement."

It is the opinion of the reviewer that the findings of the study are quite generally valid while the manner of presentation is unusually good for material gathered by the statistical method. On the whole the book is a series of pictures taken of four hundred establishments employing 135,000 women in more than a score of cities—pictures, because the story makes vivid impressions; it is not dull and dry but full of tones and color. Moreover, there is a force and directness that make the story at once interesting and convincing. The book is full of good paragraphs and sentences for quotation, of which the following may show both the message and the manner:

Unquestionably, the most serious problems that the young girl at home has to face are low wages and the constant jeopardizing of her health by the occupation in which she engages. . . . The necessity for self-support becomes the dominant force in driving the young girl out to seek employment, and in compelling her to keep her place once she has obtained it. . . .

The prime function of woman must ever be the perpetuating of the race. If these other activities render her physically or morally unfit for the discharge of this larger social duty, then woe to the generations that not only permit but encourage such wanton prostitution of function. The woman is worth more to society in dollars and cents as the mother of healthy children than as the swiftest labeler of cans. Yet our present industrial practice would indicate a preponderance of value in the latter. Five years of factory work may, and frequently do, render a girl of twenty-one nearly or quite a physical wreck, so far as normal functioning is concerned. She may live thirty or forty years, she may even continue as a wage-earner, but at what a cost!

The recommendations are marked not so much by novelty as by sanity: improved and uniform legislation, the promotion of greater efficiency among employees, reduction of hours and raising of wages, residential clubs on a self-supporting basis, closer co-operation among existing organizations for social betterment, far-reaching studies as to the effects of different occupations on health, and better recreational opportunities. The work has been well done and the findings and recommendations should be extremely valuable. Moreover, the very fact that such a study was made prerequisite to a program of work should save the National Board from any criticism of superficiality or sentimentality, but, best of all, should go a long way toward insuring the best results with as few mistakes as possible.

THOMAS J. RILEY

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS

Where Shall She Live? The Homelessness of the Woman Worker. By MARY HIGGS AND EDWARD E. HAYWARD.
London: P. S. King & Son, 1910. 8vo. Pp. viii+216.

This volume contains a great deal of extremely miscellaneous information—a very general chapter by the second of the two collaborators on “The Woman Worker of Today,” a very general account of the housing problem with a description of the homes in which sweated women work, an account of the “living-in system” which victimizes the shop assistant, a review of the “housing accommodation available for . . . girl clerks, typists, etc., and those engaged in the ‘professional’ occupations,” and, finally, a series of chapters dealing with women who are destitute or degraded, unemployed or unemployable, and who have been forced to seek refuge in common lodging-houses or the casual ward of the workhouse. The subtitle of the book is misleading for it is the destitute woman rather than the working woman with whom the writers are chiefly concerned. There are six chapters beginning with chap. iv, “The Workhouse and the Casual Ward for Women,” which deal with the classes of women who resort to lodging-houses, many of them vagrant women of the streets, and the kind of accommodation they find there. Different aspects of the common lodging-house are dealt with and lodging-house law is discussed. There are also